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which was issued in Parts, and was two years in course of publication, embraces an exhaustive treatment of all the leading industries of the Empire. Vol. 4, which will deal with Germany's commerce and transportation facilities, has not yet come to hand. It is to be hoped that a detailed index will complete the work by making easily available the vast stores of information which it contains. The numerous maps are in colours and relate chiefly to the distribution of the industries.

**Woerl's Führer durch Tirol, und die angrenzenden Gebiete.**

**Herausgegeben von Leo Woerl.** 326 pp., Plans of Cities, and Map of the Tyrol. Woerl's Reisebücherverlag, Leipzig, 1906. (Price, M. 1.)

A convenient and well-arranged guide-book, with full information for the tourist, including a special chapter for pedestrians and detailed descriptions of 33 tours in the Tyrol, with Munich, Innsbruck, and other cities as the starting-points.

**The Development of Palestine Exploration: Being the Ely Lectures for 1903. By Frederick Jones Bliss.** xvii and 337 pp., and Index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906.

This authoritative book is not a compendium of the results of Palestine exploration. No lists of identified sites are given, and detailed descriptions of the monuments are omitted. The author chooses rather to trace the development of exploration, shows the progress in the art of identifying sites, and notes the influences that, for centuries, have impelled researches. He describes the awakening of the antiquarian spirit that early led to the search for monuments, the displacement in Palestine of the classic geographer by the credulous pilgrim, and of the gradual evolution of the pilgrim into the man of science. His pages seem to show that the ideal explorer of the Holy Land has not yet been realised, and perhaps never will be; for he must combine "the qualities of a geographer, a geologist, a naturalist, an historian, an epigraphist, a Biblical student, a painter, a mystic and a poet." Dr. Bliss says that the future explorer of Palestine must be a specialist. Exploration above ground will soon become restricted to the study of particular questions. The explorer can no longer expect to come suddenly upon an unknown town. He must enter Palestine with an especial purpose, if he seeks to add to general knowledge.

**Les Daimyo Chrétiens. Par M. Steichen.** x and 454 pp., and Index of Names. Société des Missions Etrangères, Hongkong, 1904. (Price, \$3 Mex.)

The book gives the religious and political history of Japan during the century from 1549 to 1650, when the Japanese were amenable, for a time, to some Western influences, including the Christian propaganda. Then the doors abruptly closed again, and Japan was once more wholly cut off from the Occident. The letters of missionaries who in that epoch devoted their lives to work in Japan are the basis of the book, and the numerous native histories have afforded much information of importance.

**Deux Années au Setchouen. Par Le Dr. A.-F. Legendre.** (Second Edition.) xvi and 547 pp., half-tone Illustrations, and Map. Plon-Nourrit & Co., Paris, 1906. (Price, Fr. 3.50.)

A superior book written without waste of language, so that a vast amount of information is compactly presented. It is a geographical, social, and economic

study of an interior province which, in its great resources and enormous population, is one of the most conspicuous parts of China. The author has every faith in the further development of the Chinese along the lines of their own high civilisation, as stimulated by Western ideas and methods.

The first part of the book deals with the journey up the Yangtse through the wonderful valley country and of the beauties of the mountain region beyond Ichang. Then, the Western or Alpine region of the Szechuen province is described with its resources and its aboriginal races whom the Chinese drove out of the fertile eastern plains. A long section is given to Chinese civilisation—the family, the social divisions, general culture, arts, industry, etc.—and the author endeavours to describe the mental and spiritual characteristics of the Chinese. The book concludes with a careful account of the races of Szechuen and gives many details of the natural wealth of that favoured region which justify the author's conviction that this part of China is capable of the highest material development. This is one of the best recent books on China.

**History of Michigan. By Lawton T. Hemans.** 278 pp., Illustrations and Index. Hammond Publishing Company. Lansing, Mich., 1906.

About five pages are given to a description of the geography of the State. It is impossible, of course, to compress into this brief compass the essential geographical facts and a statement of their influence in shaping the industrial and general development of the State. With this inadequacy remedied, the book would seem to be admirably adapted for imparting to students the groundwork of a thorough knowledge of the history of Michigan and the principles of its government.

**Wisa Handbook. By A. C. Madan.** 136 pp., including an English-Wisa Vocabulary. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1906. (Price, 3s.)

This little book is an introduction to the Wisa dialect of north-east Rhodesia, a part of the country west of Lake Nyassa, in which British economic enterprises have not yet developed on a large scale. The book shows the strong family likeness of the Wisa to the other Bantu dialects. It makes clear the peculiarities of this dialect and thus smooths the way for its further study. It has recently been found that the country through which the Cape to Cairo Railroad has been pushed to Broken Hill is inhabited by natives speaking a language hardly distinguishable from Wisa, so that Mr. Madan's hand-book will have a wider range than was at first expected. A well-arranged grammar forms Part 1 and the vocabulary is Part 2. Mr. Madan's contributions to the knowledge of African languages are entitled to the highest appreciation.

**Hawaii, Ostmikronesien und Samoa. Von Prof. Dr. Augustin Krämer.** x and 585 pp., 86 half-tone Illustrations, many Tables and Figures, and Index. Strecker & Schröder, Stuttgart, 1906. (Price, M. 20.)

No higher praise could be given to this book than to say that it is worthy of the fine style in which the publishers have produced it. Type, paper, and illustrations are unexceptionable. Dr. Krämer is a surgeon in the German marine service, and before he made the first of his long journeys through Polynesia he prepared himself at Kiel by zoological, geological, and other scientific studies to render good service as a scientific observer. He is already well